these which their Parisian oustemers, the shopker

will wish to display.

The exterior of the Palace of Industry is almost on The exterior of the Palace of Interstry is amost en-threly completed. The trees which obscured the view of its facade, have been transplanted to other parts of the Champs Elyrica, or along the quais. The building, al-though like the London Crystal Palace, can claim no High protessions as having exalted modern architecture,

Bigh prefersions as having exalted modern architecture, for as Rushin would say, it is little more than a huge glass bonse, with only iron and stone enough to give it sofidity, is imposing only by its prodigious extent. The ozah ever the main entrance is full of grandeur, and the scalptures which adorn the esentral front of the palace are not unworthy of the arch. The names of illustrious men of science engraved around the entire building, are respect without apparent order, chromologically are thereuse; but they are mone the less suggestive. In visiting the interior for the first time yesterday, I was atruck with its immense size, which impressed me still more when I mounted to the second story, by one of the magnificent double stairways from the ground floor. At either end of the building the eye is dazzled by a splendid attempt of a manufacturer of Metz to revive the art of staining glass, but some of the figures (one of them especially, extended on his back and holding as impossible contents is failing up, in deflance of the laws both of gravity and of art.) are as bad as the colors are building.

Hot enough packages have yet arrived to add much to

less that, at one moment, the American Commissionalmost expected that a new boundary question might be space assigned to the United States is ample, (I fear suple.) and admirably situated. If the designs of a get Hungarian architect, who has been entrusted in the architectural ornamentation of the American artiment be accepted by the Imperial commission, exhibitors may beast of making, so far as this is erned, as fine an outside show as any in the build. If the designs are accepted, one of the principal wisem exhibitors, a manufacturer of India rubber also, has weightered to defray the expense of executhem in cacutaboue. The marvels which he and ther American India rubber manufacturer promise is play, would form alone a most interesting exhibits than a hundred American exhibitors have applied a far fer admittance. Not a single American article yet been brought into the main building. I was at to say that not an article had yet been placed in space allotted to the United States, but I called to a that I saw there a pile of articles from Maxico it is were brought there in a way quite thative of European ideas of the geography the Western hemisphere, and somewhat the extern hemisphere, and somewhat the special committee of the American Comfiners found it necessary to inform the imperial comion. "That Mexico did not belong to the United expetitions and the return again to the Palace of Industry, and

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

TERRIBLE BATTLE ON TWENTY-SECOND AND TWENTY THIRD OF MARCH.

Dower from Camp before Sebastopol, March 22, in Lendon Times.]

For the last half nour—it is now 10.45, P. M.—a furious aght has been raging all along our front. To a curson standing on Catheart's Hill, in front of the fewrth Division, the whole of the Russian lines are remailed is successive glimpsee by bursts of red fisme, and the bright star-like flashes of muskerty twinking all ever the black expanse between us and the town, for three or four miles in length, show that a fierce context is going on before the trenches of the allies. Shells—cash marked by a distinctive point of fire where the ruse is bursing—describe their terrible ourses in the air, and seem to mingle with the stars, and fiery rockets with leag tails of dropping sparks, rush like comets through the air. Above all, the pale crescent moon is shining flown a deep blue sky covered with the constellations of Jeseven. The roar of the cannon, the hissing of the takella, the intermittent growl of the musketry, the wild suream of the rockets, and the whizzing of the round sheet, form a horrid concert.

It is curious to note the eagerness of the gath, as far as they as mare it out, with the deepest interest, and their whispered comments are most musing—"That's a lively shell from the French." "Moseon is getting his belly-tal." "I wish they'd let us go at that, and we'd not used so much powder." &c. The flashes of the cannon mark pretty distinctly the flowings and ebbings of the flow of the allies. Most of the generals on nights like these come bristly served than usual, we are either overing an attack on the pits or are protecting the withmed of the allies. Most of the generals on nights like these come bristly served than usual, we are either overing an attack on the pits or are protecting the withmed of the like. Most of the generals on nights like these come to the front and watch the fight, and he effects the safe fidicars—even the generals on nights like these

was I seems uncertain, two or three in each division are tunsed eat under arms. The cannonsde has now (11.30) meanly ceased altogether, but the muskerry is very sharp and heavy. The Third Division, and the brigadea of the laght Division, and of the Second Division not on daty, are in readiness to turn out. There is now (12 mid-migad) a very hard light going on in front of us. The generals ef division are all on the alert. The French on our right are drumming and trumpeting vigorously.

We know the particulars of the fight. Between II and 16 visional has hight columns of Russian infantry came smadenly upon the men in our advanced trenches, and smaded in upon them on the right with the bayonet before we were quite prepared to receive them. When he was a smade of the prepared to receive them. When he was the first discovered they were close at hand, and, an being challenged, they rapide with the universal shibboleth, "Beno Franciz." In another moment they make he were a press of deadwantage, and pressed by superior numbers, our men west the assault with uncannoid courage, and derve the Russians out at the point of the bayonet after a smart fire. The Russians, pursued by our shot, retired under cover of the batteries.

The attack seems to have been general along the line. At half-past 8 o'clock last night the French batteries began to shell the town, while their rockets were poured every five minutes in streams into the place. At 10 o'clock, our sentries in advance of Chapman's attack gave notice that the Russians were assembling in force in front of the works. The 20th, 21st, and the \$71 Regiments were in the trenches on the left attack, and they were, to a certain extent, prapared for the assault of the enemy. As our allies were hard pressed greates were given to advance the troops in a portion of the irenches, consulting of a part of the Light Blvisham, to their support. On the left attack the Russians, advancing with impetuosity through a weak part of the defence, turned the third parallel, and took it in everes. Then, killed and wounded some of our men, and had advanced to the second parallel, when our covering party and the men in the trenches of the batteries cannot down upon them and drove them over the works after a sharp conflict. The 20th regiment less 2 men killed, 65 wounded, and one missing. The 21st loct 3 killed, 5 wounded, and one missing. The 21st loct 3 killed, 5 wounded, and one missing. The 21st loct 3 killed, 65 wounded, and one missing. The 21st loct 3 killed, 65 wounded, a

ance of a diversion, and which they very soon reckoned with.

This operation of the besieged has differed completely from all those which he has hitherto attempted sgainst our works. In order to insure its auccess, and notwithstanding the strength of the garrison, considerable as that is, be brought up from without two regiments (eight battalions) of fresh troops (those of Daleper and Cuglitch). Lawas a species of general assault against our lines of communication, and the combination appeared uncommonly well devised for obtaining a great result. The importance of this failure on the part of the besieged ought to be estimated by the greatness of the object he had in view. The prisoners we have made state that his loss has been enormous; and, taking into account the meases he employed, we think that this combat, irregular as all nonturnal combats are, and the firing at which lasted several bours, must have cest him at least from 1.000 to 1,200 men. The ground in front of our parallels is strewed with the dead, and Gen. Osten-Sacken has just demanded of us an armistice, which has been granted and fixed for to-morrow, in order that the last honors may be paid to the fallen.

Our own loss, of which Gen. Besquet has only been able as yet to send me an approximate estimate, is very sensible, and cannot be less than 300 or 320 killed and wounded. We have especially to regret the death of the Chef de Bataillon of Engineers, Dumas, a superior officer of great merit and promise, who fell gloriously. He was hilled by bayonet stabs, after being already wounded at the head of the works of attack. You Marshal, knew and entermed him; your regret will equal our own. The same fate has befallen the Chef de Bataillon Banon, of the 33 Regiment of Zouaves, who has disappeared, and who, it is supposed, was killed. I shall forward to you later a report in full of our loss.

I have nothing to add to what I have said in my previous despatches respecting the sanitary state of the troops. It is satisfactory.

I am informed that many fami

from anything that could be heard or observed at the moment.
It appears, however, that the Russians, after attacking the head of the mp which the French are carrying on towards the Mamelon, fell with two heavy masses on their new parallel, to the rear of which they succeeded in penetrating and momentarily possessing themselves of after a gallant resistance on the part of our allies.

Having broken through, they passed along the parallel and in rear of it, until they came in contact with the troops stationed in our advanced parallel extending into the ravine, from the right of our advance, where it connects with the French trench.

The enemy was here met by destachments of the 77th and 97th regiments, forming part of the guard of the trenches, who, although thus taken suidenly both in fank and rear, behaved with the utmost gallantry and coolness.

flank and rear, behaved with the utmost gallantry and coolness.

The detachment of the 97th, which was on the extreme right, and which, consequently, first came in contact with the enemy, repulsed the attack at the point of the bayonet.

They were led by Captain Vicars, who, unfortunately, lost his life on the occasion; and I am assured that nothing could be more distinguished than the gallantry and good example which he set to the detachment under his command.

The conduct of the detachment of the 77th was equally distinguished; and the firmness and prompticule with which the strack, in this part of our works, was met, were in the highest degree creditable to that regiment.

with which the attack, in this part of our works, was met, were in the highest degree creditable to that regiment.

These troops were under the direction of Major Gordon, of the Boyal Engineers, who was wounded on the occasion so severely, as for some time, I fear, to deprive the army of the benefit of his valuable services.

The attention of the troops in our advanced works having been by these transactions drawn to the right, the enemy took occasion to move upon, and succeeded in penetrating into, the left front of our right attack, near the battery where two ten inch mortars have recently been placed. They advanced about the works until they were met by a detachment of the 7th and 34th regiments, which had been at work in the neighborhood, under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Tytieren, of the Royal Engineers, who promptly made them stand to their arms, and led them with the greatest determination and steadiness against the ensmy, who were speedily ejected from the works and fairly pitched over the parapet, with but little or no dring on our part.

Lieutenant Colonel Tylden speaks in the highest forms of the conduct of the troops on this occasion, and particularly of that of Lieutenant Marsh, Acting Adjutant of the 33d regiment, whose services and activity throughout the night were very useful to him.

Captain the Hon Cavendish Brown, of the 7th, and Lieutenant Jordan, of the 34th regiment, were conformately killed in this attack, after displaying the most distinguished gallantry, and Lieutenant M'Henry, of the former regiment, was wounded, but I hope not very severely. Lieutenant Colonel Relly, of the 34th regiment, who commanded in the trenches, is, I regret to have to add, missing.

The Prench, in retiring from their advanced parallel upon their supports, speeduly rallied, and fell upon the exemy, whom they regulated with great loss, and followers.

upon their supports, specific rolling and fell upon the enemy, whom they repulsed with great loss, and followed so far up towards the Mamelon that they were enabled to level and destroy nearly all the "ambuscades" or "rifle concealments" erected along their feast.

cades "or "rifle concealments" erected along their front.

I fear, however, that this success has not been accomplished without considerable loss on their part, although that of the enemy is much greater.

Yesterday the whole of the ground between the posts of the two armies was covered with their dead, amounting to several bundreds, besides those which they had undoubtedly carried off before daylight.

In the meanwhile the enemy in great numbers found their way into the advanced batteries on our extreme left, which are not yet armed, and momentarily got possession of them.

The working parties were, however, specify collected and re-formed by Captain Chapman, of the 20th regiment, acting engineer, said they at once drove the enemy out of the trenches with the utmost gallantry.

Captain Mentagu, of the Royal Engineers, who was superintending the works, unfortunately fell into the hands of the enemy.

I inclose the return of casualties to the 22d, inclusive, and to accomplish the lateral terms in the state of the state in the state of the state of the state in the state.

I inclose the return of casualties to the 22d, inclusive.

The wind is excessively high, but the weather is in other respects fine. I have, &c., RAGLAN.

The Lord Pannung, &c.

[From the London Times, April 5.]

The arrival of the Simois from Constantinople at Marseilles confirms a statement which had been in circulation for the last 48 hours, that a shirmish or segregment of more than ordinary importance had been fought under the walls of Schastopol on the night of the 22d of March. General Canrobert's last preceding despatch, published by the Prench government, mentioned that he was en deavering to advance by regular approaches against the fortified Mameion now occupied by the Russians in front of the Malakhoff Tower, and that reseated, though unsuccessful attempts, had been made by the carmy to inferrept these works. The Malakhoff Tower and the redoubts which now protect it, have all sprung luto existence under the eyes of the besieging army; and the interest of the siege turns at the present moment on

the fate of a single poethon, which at the time of our caviler operations presented no serious shateals to our engineers. No sconer, he wever, had the superior importance of the Matakhoff Tower been ascertained, and works directed signists it, than the Russians southived with great boldness and shill to take up feesh ground, on which they have hitherto resisted the attacks of the French army. The French, on the other hand felt that their honor was concerned in the destruction of a werk which had foiled their previous efforts; and the task of reducing it, remained, at their desire, chiefly in their own hands. It seems, however, that on the 22d of March, the Russians thought it practicable to defeat this attempt by a vigorous sortie, and an engagement should in which some portion of our treeps must have taken part since we have unhappily to record the loss of officers of the 34th, the 7th and 97th Eritish regiments. The loss of the French is stated to be 600; and, according to the dispatch printed by the Moniteur yesterday, that of the Russians was about 2,000 in killed and wounded. We are not, however, at present informed of any positive result of this engagement, or or the numerous skirmishes which are of nightly occurrence.

Great valor and enterprise have been shown on both sides, but it is impossible not to lument with more than ordinary regret the loss of men killed in a nocturnal affray, followed by no other consequence than the repulse of the curry. We, the beseigers, are still endeavoring to prevent the approaches and resist the attacks of the besieged; and, although every foot of ground is farcely disputed, the lines of the enemy are gaining on our introchments, instead of our gaining on the outworks of the town.

The number of guns now in position in our batteries is so large, and the stores of ammunition ready to open the fire upon Sebastopol so enormous, that a very large force is required at all hours to protect these extensive preparations from the saline of the enemy. In fact, our own siege materi

cut fire answer the expectations which the assurences of the engineers would lead we to entertain, it may be followed by the fall of the place; but at any rate the experiment must now be tried, and we must await the result.

SAILING OF THE BRITISH BALTIC FLEER. [From the Leadon Times, April 3.]

This afternoon the shores of the Solent will writness one of those spectacles in which England is once more at home. A portion of the fleet, consisting of more than thirty vessels of war, and including a dozen sail of the line, will start to occupy the Baltic, to block ace every islet and port of the Care, and, if possible, find seme valuerable point of his triple granite and iron. At any time the sight of so many huge machines, sent out with the message to kill and destroy, may well subdue the most frivolous. Even a naval review, with its mimic thunders and its programme of triumphs, becomes a seene of horror exactly in proportion as we realize its true inport. What we may see to day, however, is ambitiously and industriously grander, sterner, grimmer, more real, and more deadly, than any like spectacle on these or any seas. The Baltic fiset of this year is in all respects much stronger than the last; it has more steam power, mere guns, a new class of gunboats and floating batteries, adapted for crocks and shoals, and, what more than snything marks a resolution to do something—an eve commander. Sir Charles Napler, has casced to command the Pritish people expected to see done. We have ourselves been ever ready to do justice to his setual achievements, which are not to be denied or depreciated, but, when we send out the dieset fleet in the world, we naturally expect it to do more than shut in a third-rate naval Power, and saviat an army to destroy an unfoished fort. The new commander, Admiral Dundas, has before him the services of Admiral Napler, and, whatever his instructions, if any, no doubt he knows that be has to do more than Admiral Napler. If he does not accomplish the contraction of the fleet the Queen sends this

crowded the waters of the Solent from all parts of the kingdom, to give their last addieux and breathe their good wisbes for success. The day was lowering and gloomy; only two gay yatchs braved the uncomfortable weather, and for shut out from the shores the magnificant spectacle of 13 line of battle ships leaving their auchorage under canvass. There was no good Queen there to wish "success," nor were the waters spotted over with boat loads of well wishers, but every man in the fieet left with a glowing hope of returning in the autumn deserving of being welcomed with joy and acclamation, and forming another contrast to last year. The fleet got under way at 2 o'clook, and proceeded, withent any particular order, about six miles to sea, when it fell a dead calm, and signal was made to get up steam. By 4 o'clock the fog had cleared away and the sum shone without a cloud in the blue sky to screen his brightness. The ships shortnessed all sail and proceeded to the eastward in two long llow. The starboard division was formed by the Buke of Wellington (bearing the flag of Admiral Pundas, Commander in thief) leading, and followed in rotation by the Royal George, the Clear, the Colossus, the Blenbeim, and the Elinburg.

in two long Ross. The starbased division was formed by the Bushe of Wellington (bearing the Ring of Admiral Fundas, Commander-in-thief) leading, and followed in rotation by the Royal George, the Cecar, the Colosaus, the Blenheim, and the Elinburg.

INTERESTING FROM RUSSIA.

[From a St. Feter-burg letter, of March 25, in the Taric Constitutionnel]

It was observed the other day, by a person well informed as to passing events, "If we preserve Schastopol and the fleet in the Black Esa, peace will be made at Vienna." In fact, every one here believes that Prince Gortschhoff is invested with very extensive powers on all the points to be aubmitted to the discussion of the conference excest or this keystone of all, which is to remain intact. No difficulty will even be made at divicing the auprement in the black Kes; but it is wished in the eyes of Russia to preserve in appearance the pregondenance which she has hitherto had in that quarter. Russian diplomatiats say, "If the passage of the Durdanelles and of the Resphoras be made free, it will be so much gained, and if we cannot establish ourselves at the entrance of the Black Soa, we shall at least avail curvelves of the free circulation allowed to all; and the alliance of the two naval powers of the West is not iterative. This reasoning, in a Russian polat of view, is very simple. If you ask who is to pay the expense of the war, it is answered, with surprising naivet, "Each will pay bis own."

The Westero Powers, it is moreover said here, seeing that the feelings of the Greeo-Slavonian propulation of Torbev are now more than ever in favor of Russia, and that the stafe of these populations, who look on here as their only motectores, imperiously calls for changes, will endeavor to realize ameliorations, and will give the present war, unless it can say to the people, "We have not failed in our secret measures read the stafe of these populations, who look on here as their they are the surprise of preserved the secret as the free free half of each present war, unless the p

In France they have comewhat anticipated us and the Americans in point of time. The Emperor Napoleon the Third is only a French "Ence woothing." Think you, that he is so admired and respected because he is a Baomaparter? Not at all. Buosapartism helped to raise him to eminence, because the people were tardily repentant and grateful to their dead hero. But Buosapartism, in a dynastic sense, has not made him what he new is—the Ruler of France, not in right of his descent, but by reason of his deeds. It is true that he represents Buonapartism as his uncle wished to have made it; but he has put on it a stamp of his own. Buonapartism, as he interprets it "knows nothing" but the grandeur and prosperity of the nation, the healthy administration of public affairs, and the vigorous organization and supervision of the civil and mulitary servises. Napeleon the Third "knows nothing" of parties, dynastic or political. He foce not legislate for classes, and is magnanimously abstinent from creating a new titled aristocracy. He is a leveler, but it is to raise rather tran to pull down.

It is because he has substituted a strong, healthy and vigorous system of government for the anarchical state of parties preceding it—a state of parties paralleled by that in Rogland and America at the present time—and has created a practical equality for the benefit of all classes, that he is now growing to be regarded as the Man of his time, and is rapidly becoming the idol of his countrymen.

of parties preceding it—a state of parties paralleled by that in England and America at the precent time—and has created a practical equality for the benefit of all classes, that he is now growing to be regarded as the Man of his Time, and is rapidly becoming the idol of his countrymen.

If our soveroing classes do not mind what they are about, the English people will become "Know Nothings," and that not merely in the sense to which we have above referred. A quarter of a century has alapsed since they theroughly aroused themselves to a consideration of their affairs. We deeply regret to express our conviction that there are reasy the elements of a national reovement, very different from those organized shams which have been got up since by religious or commercial demaggages—a real upheaving of the national heart and wil—a semething that will spring, not from penion or interest but from deep rooted conviction. If this begins—and it is never wise to go to alsep over a voicano—where will it step? There are not wanting profligate publiciest, demaggages, anonymmus or avowed, to turn it to account. If a notion should sink into the national mind that those who have hitherto been entrusted with the work of government have misinterpreted or neglected their mission, might it not come to pass that the English people in their turn, would "snow nothing" of parties or artivaleges, of tractions or custom, and would rudely take up the neglected task? It is and important they have missine the surplement of fairness might lead to one of those parties being permitted one mere trial. There is something in the present attitude of the tories which rather propilitate, public feeling them the formation, and would rudely take up the neglected task? It is and important to the work? If they about preve so, no party feeling would interfere with their unbounded popularity.

Lord Falkerston stands in the way. He has disappointed every one. Samon dozes, or coquet with the political consumers, and they are not a bridge to the formation, the d

of one of the first nations in the world. Hence the rapiu succession of parties which have presented them sives, under various uncount manner, as candidates for the flavor of the people of the United States. How Nothings We confess our itselfity to trace these designations to their origin, but even the derivation of the immortal names of whig and tory is fanoiful and obscure; and we are content to know something of the principles they are introduced to the principles they are introduced they are introduced they are interested they are introduced they are interested to the interested they are interested to the principle on which they are lead to permanent results in the policy of the Union. The American party, indeed, placea used in opposition to the rival claims of the old political leaders, and it bought that it is purpose they are interested to the principle of the Union. The American party, indeed, placea used in opposition to the rival claims of the old political leaders, and it bought is also purpose they sing from the assaults of other parties until they coult with a same of the old political party of the united States, the party has unquestionably gained ground with singular rapidity. It must therefore represent an option shared by large masses of the American people, late of the political habits of the United States, the party has unquestionably gained ground with singular rapidity. It must therefore represent an option shared by large masses of the American people, for the power of dispensing patronage. The late the proposition of labor is in some respecially the proposition o

Australia.

Australia.

PATE OF THE BALLARAT RIOTERS—DEPARTURE OF SIR C. FITZROY—TRADE REPORTS—FLOUR AND DRY GOODS—GOLD PRICES.

By the arrival of the steamship Medrae in England we have news from Australia, dated at Melbourne on January 31st and at Sydney on January 27th.

The Ballarat rioters were still waiting a trial. Six men charged with sedition and riot on November 30th ("licence unty" day) had been acquitted by the jary. The Crown had, however, succeeced in getting a verdict against the proprietor of the Ballarat Times for a seditious libel; but the "traverser" was not brought up for judgment.

Sir Charles Flizroy, the late Governor General, sailed from Melbourne in the Madrae for England.

Trade was sl'ghily improved. Failures were less frequent. The import table for the four quarters of 1854 shows a Gerease in the last quarter in most of the articles of American dry goods.

Flour had been £47 per ton, but was lower at Mcl-bourne at latest éate. The Sydney Mercantile Journal of Jan. 26th says:—The class of drapery goods now required for our consumption is of a much better description than has been imported of late years. The pecuniary position of the laboring classes has been so much bettered within the last two years that their demestic habits have undergone a very material change, and articles that would have been eagerly sought for or endured from necessity are now rejected. This fact is most observable in every article connected with the drapery trade, more particularly in those for femile consumption.

The price of gold was £3 16s.

The Angel Gabriel in Scotland.

The price of gold was 23 16a.

The price of gold was 23 16a.

The Angel Gabriel in Scotland.

III FENTENCE OF DIFFISONMENT IN GRENOCK—
CRAICOE ROIS—THE RIMPARY CALADO OUT.

The conviction of John Orr, the street preacher, (known in Scotland and America as the "Angel darbriel") of a bruch of the prace, and the infliction of a court in Greenock, on Monday, caused a great sectionment in the town, kinding afresh the old spirit which led to cause serious ricks upwards of three years ago.

The North British Dody Moil says—It is said the day sight contemplated the breaking copen of the jail, and releasing John Orr, who had in the foremon been scattered that the breaking copen of the jail, and releasing John Orr, who had in the foremon been scattened at the police court to skity days' imprisonment of the second of the second

Markets.

BARING BROTHERS AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.

LONDON, April 5—5 P. M.

Our colonial and foreign produce markets have been without any marked change during the week. Money igs still easy. Concole leave off 29% for money, 29% 4 29% for the account. Dollars, 4s. 11%d. Har silver, 5s. 0%d. South American doubloom, 74s. a 74s. 6d. per co. The Bank of England has this day lowered their minimum rate of discount to 4% per cent per annum.

Amenican Stocks.—There is less inclination to sell, and prices have in some instances improved. We quote United States 6's Bends of 1868. 107 a 108; Inscriptions, 106 a 107; Pennsylvana 5's Inscriptions, 61 a 82; do. Bends, 83 a 85; do. Railroad 6's, 1st mortgage 6's, 89 a 90; Virginia Sterling 5's, 92; Massachusetts 5's, 100 a 102; New Orleans City 6's, 80 a 82; second issue, 72 a 78; Illinois Central Railroad 7's, 68 a 70; Michigan Central S's, 90; Parama 7's Sterling, 94; Canada 6's, 108% a 109.

COCHREAL.—The market is firm. 165 bags at auction brought rather his her rates. Teverific silver from 3s. 8d. a 3s. 11d for fair to good, and from 3s. 11d. a 4s. 1d. for ordinary to middle black; Honduras black, 4s. 8d. a 5s.; 1d. for good to fine shelly.

E COCOA.—590 bags Grenada sold steadily from 34s. a 36d. dd. for fair to good red, being rather dearer.

The prices of coffee are sustained. 520 casts, 150 bags plantation Ceylon at public rale were nearly all disposed ef, the colory sorts being readily taken; good to fine ordinary 4's 6d. a 55s.; for the new crop, low middle to were placed at 64s. 6d a 72s. 6d. 1,170 bags Singaport were placed at 64s. 6d a 72s. 6d. 1,170 bags Singaport were placed at 64s. 6d a 72s. 6d. 1,170 bags Singaport were placed at 64s. 6d a 72s. 6d. 1,170 bags Singaport were small. The last week's quotation for English wheat, which was readily taken off at prices acago of St Domingo has changed hands at 43s., for an ear continuental port.

At Monday's corn market there was a fair supply of English wheat, which was readily taken off at prices are continuent as 6s

mence on the 8th of May.

IRON.—Rails, £6 7a. 6d. a £6 10s. Scotch pigs, 58s.

LEAD.—Orders from abroad have strengthesed the market, and we quote common pig £21 16s. a £22; sellers firm.

LINEKED.—Upwards of 10,000 qrs. Azof have been sold floating at 56s.; parcels on the spot are scarce, 58s. 6d. ofered.

Molasers.—More inquiry, particularly fer export † France. Cuba russcovado is worth 16s. a 16s. 6d. clayed, 15s., little offering.

OILS.—Linesed, 33s. 9d; sperm, 125s. a 127s.; rapirefined, steady, at 54s. Fales of cocoa aut have been made at £41 10s.; paim, 34s. a 25s.

Rich is dull—2,500 bags Bengal have been public sole; good mid white hard grain 14s. a 14s. 6d.

RUM.—The Government have taken 100,000 gallons, cosisting of common Leewards and East India; the marking firm.

SALTITETRE—797 bag Madras were placed te day. 17 te per cent refraction 22s., 28 per cent 21s. 6d.

SPICES.—Pimento, 190 bags fetched steady prices, 5/d. a 5/d. for fair; dulkty; cloves, 680 phgs. have been sold, mid. to good Zanzibar 54 a 5/d.; sutmags, 28 phgs. Singapore went from 1s. 9d. for cordinary sens to 2s. 9d. for fair bold; mace, 32 phgs. Singapore have alized 1s. 9d. to 1s 11d for mid to fair dark red; peppr, 76 bags Singapore white brought 7d. a 7/d. for fair; 6d bags sea-damsged long 2's a 35s.

SPGAR.—Ar public auction of 14,000 bags Maurius, about two-thirds realized from 24s a 30s. 6d. for lo to fine brown Penang brought 2 s. 6d. a 28s. 3,448 boss Havana mostly sold at 80s. for mid. brown, to 88s. lot fine yellow. About 2,000 bags Madras, good to fine sl-low 5% a 44s. 46 bags mid. brown Penang brought 2 s. 6d. a 28s. 3,448 boss Havana mostly sold at 80s. for mid. brown, to 88s. lot fine yellow. About 2,000 bags Madras, good to fine sl-low 5% a 44s. 46 bags mid. brown Penang brought 2 s. 6d. a 28s. 3,448 boss Havana mostly sold at 80s. for mid. brown, to 88s. lot fine yellow. About 2,000 bags Madras, good to fine sl-low 5% a 44s. 46 bags Madras, good to fine sl-low 5% a 44s. 46 bags Madras, good to fine planes med 4 sa 4

base been sold at 30s. 6d., and affoat a cargo of 3,00 hage brown Paraba at 18s. 8d. for a near port, insued free of particular average 1,200 boxes Havans (No. 5) at 24s., for Pambro', and half a cargo of 4,350 bags ler. name, for the Continent, at 19s., free of particular rearings; remainder on consignment. The market closed decidedly firmer.

TEA.—Culy 4,500 pkgs. have been sold of 27,000 rigs. advertised for the public sales, which closed with any entire absence of animation; of 4,200 pkgs. Unian passed to-day, 80 only were paced; the Assam fatched extends rates. Common Consou is quoted at 9d. per lb.

TIN.—The price of English has been reduced. Common blocks are now 11s., bars 112s., refined 11ss. Foreign has hardly been affected straits fine, 105s. a B6s.; Banca 11s.

TURFERINK.—500 lbls. spirits have been bought on speculating, at 34s. 6d., and 35s. is now said. Rough, 6s.

RICHARISON, SPENGE & CO'S CIRCULAR.

LIVERTON, April 7, 185.

The same duliness and inactivity which has characterised the trade for some time past continues. The adjournment of the Conferences at Vienna eperating insfavorably, the ope ions as to the ultimate result being acconflicting, parties hesitate to enter into large transactions. And only purchase for immediate wants. Yistorday, bring tood Friday, there was no market. A truesday's, though the strendance was better than of late, there was but a moderate business done in English wheats, at the full race of Friday. The little American on hand be 16 firmly at our streme quotations. Nour rather easier. Indean corn—For the few samples of pillow offering 6d. per quarter advince was better than of late, there was but a moderate business done in English wheats, at the full race of Friday. The little American on hand be 16 firmly at our extreme quotations. Nour rather easier. Indean corn—For the few samples of pillow offering 6d. per quarter advince was generally asked, but 42s. 9d.; yellow 43s. to 43s. 6d.; (latter from stee;) white 42s. to 42s. 3d.

BEEP—Easher bet'er feeling is manifes